



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

OCTOBER 2.

MR. CHARLES MORRIS in the Chair.

Fifty-four persons present.

A paper entitled "A proposed Classification of the Fossilial Hymenoptera of North America," by William J. Fox, was presented for publication.

OCTOBER 9.

MR. USELMA C. SMITH in the Chair.

Thirty-two persons present.

The deaths of Joseph Hyrtl and Oliver Wendell Holmes, M.D., correspondents, were announced.

A paper entitled "A Study of the Systematic and Geographical Distribution of the Decapod Family Atyidae Kingsley," by Dr. A. Ortmann, was presented for publication.

OCTOBER 16.

MR. CHARLES P. PEROT in the Chair.

Sixty-six persons present.

A paper entitled "New Species of Fungi from various Localities," by J. B. Ellis and B. M. Everhart, was presented for publication.

Diachaea Thomasii Rex.—Dr. GEO. A. REX presented specimens of *Diachaea Thomasii*, a species of Myxomycetes recently described by him, and commented upon the variations of the species and its relations to the adjoining genera.

The specimens differed in some respects from the original specimens from which the diagnostic description had been drawn, making it advisable to supplement that description.

The new specimens were a part of some recent gatherings made by Mr. Lancaster Thomas at the original locality for the species at Cranberry, N. C., in July and August of this year.

The sporangia of the type specimens were frequently grouped in clusters, but with rare exceptions they grew upon separate stipes.

In the recent gatherings, however, the sporangia show a remarkable tendency to aggregation into clumps of from twelve to twenty, the stipes growing together to form a thick compound stipe surmounted by the densely clustered sporangia. In some cases these are distorted by crowding, having their adjoining walls grown together, constituting stipitate aethalia.

The clustered sporangia have usually a purplish metallic lustre rather than the silver or bronze lustre of the single forms.

The capillitium differs from the type only in the presence of an extraordinary number of small dark-violet colored bulbous thickenings occurring upon the threads in their course, similar to those found in the capillitium of certain species of *Didymium* and *Chondrioderma*. These thickenings are ellipsoidal, turbinate or conical in shape and occur more frequently near the ends of the threads.

The speaker thought that these peculiar thickenings were of special interest on account of their bearing upon the relative position of the genus *Diachaea* in the systematic classification of the Myxomycetes. As they are almost exclusively found in certain species of the Didymiaceæ and the single species of the genus *Spumaria*, this species at least, of the genus *Diachaea* would seem to be connected with the Calcareae by good structural characters other than the mere existence of granules of lime in the stipes and columellas of the sporangia.

The bulbous thickenings were also found in the capillitium of the type specimens but not conspicuously, or to a greater extent than they are sometimes found in the other species of *Diachaea*.

The speaker concluded that the genus *Diachaea* was properly associated with the Order Didymiaceæ (including the genus *Spumaria*) notwithstanding its points of resemblance to the genus *Lamproderma* suggesting its possibly closer relationship to the Order Stemonitaceæ.

The differences between the present gatherings and the former ones were probably due to climatic causes, the excessive rainfall and great atmospheric humidity prevailing in the North Carolina mountains during July and the early part of August of the present year, causing an exuberant development of plasmodium which resulted in a growth of unusually aggregated and aethaloid forms.

OCTOBER 23.

DR. C. N. PEIRCE in the Chair.

Twenty-five persons present.

A paper entitled "Notes on the Mammals of Monroe and Pike Counties, Pennsylvania," by Samuel N. Rhoads, was presented for publication.

The death of F. Oden Horstmann, a member, was announced.